LEARY & Co.'s NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for LEARY & CO. S HATS is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris HATS of late styles, including the celebrated Campanger Sout HAT (a new water-proof article) in waters coders, and for sale at our counters only. Leary & Co. Leadens of Fashious for Gente' Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

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New-York, 3d February, 1837 GEO. RAPHAEL.

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For 20 years I have nsed your Pills as my family medicine, and I wish no other; and I have never had occasion to call a physician in my family (ave in the sickness of my wife with children) doring 20 years."

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Parties.

THE JEFFERSONIAN ORDINANCE OF 1784, a document not gen
THE JEFFERSONIAN ORDINANCE OF 1784, a document not gen erally accessible, and which, had it been adopted, would have made Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, Free States. Three years later the Ordinance of 1787, applicable only

to the North-West Territory, was adopted. Single Copies 124 cents; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per 100. Postage on the Almanac, one cent each, must be prepaid.
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Tribune Office, New York.

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CARD.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

The manufacture of the above article, heretofore conducted at No. 120 West Broadway, has been transferred to No. 5 Worth-st., Near Hudson.

The property on West Broadway will be sold at suction on the 24th inst., the subscriber having made arrangements to settle and invest his capital in Kansas.

The Besiness
will be conducted by his brother,
The Odore Hyatt,
In connection with others, under the name of

in connection with others, under the name of
HVAST, CORNELL & CO.
No other parties in New-York are authorized to manufacture
these lights.
The "prismatics," and other inferior imitations, are in violation of my patents, and the suits which have been opmomenced
against infringers will be prosecuted with energy.
TRADDEUS HVAST.

FUEL.

"Woodman spare that tree."

One who locks but a few years into the future will see a gloomy prospect in respect to this indispensable necessity. In the northern, eastern and southern portions of the State where large portions of the origina forest remain, or where the face and soil of the cour try admits of the reproduction of timber, the prospect is not as bad as in the central and western parts.

In the great champaign region west of Utics, the native forest has vanished with an alarming rapidity, and no measures have been taken to reproduce so im pertant an article.

Along the routes traversed by the Central Railroad and its numerous consolidated branches from Utics west, it is not extravagant to say that within twenty years more than half the wood standing at the commeacement of that period has been consumed. At the present rate of consumption by families, railroads, salt and other manufactures, not an acre of original forest will be left in twenty years upon large districts country. Coal is beginning to take the place of wood in cities and villages, but it remains to be seen whether a community can be prosperous forced to bring its two or more monopolizing corporations, and a State Legis'ature over which it has no control.

As the country becomes denuded of its native forests the severity of the Winters increase. The present and the two previous ones are hints that we are to have a cocl time in the future, and we should, even at this late period, begin to contrive ways of mitigating, as far as practicable, the evil so certain to reach our chil-

dren if not ourselves. If I fail to see some practical suggestions upon the subject that my judgment approves, I will hereafter maks some myself.

New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1807.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. e notice so frequently occurring in foreign works, "The author has reserved the right of translation," does not act as any restraint in America to a fr. - translation of foreign works nor would any publisher reques to buy a translation on that account.

To Advertisers .- The WEEKLY TRIBUNE will go to press to-morrow morning at an early hour. We shall print of this week's issue over 175,000 copies. A sew more advertisements will be received if handed in early to-day. Price, One Dollar a line.

Little Dorrit-Part XV.

The February part of Dickens's "Little Dorrit," received by the steamer which arrived at Boston on Sunday last, will appear entire in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of to morrow morning. Price 61 cents.

The SENATE yesterday passed a bill to improve the organization of the Treasury Department; also the swamp land bill; also the bill increasing the pay of army officers.

In the House the Submarine Telegraph bill was

resuscitated and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill repealing the laws of Kaneas and repudiating the bogus Shawnee Mission Legislature as a mullity was adopted by twenty

Mr. Recorder Smith, in his charge to the Grand Jury in relation to the Burdell murder, informed them that there is a very great distinction between moral and legal evidence—a distinction to which, in their action in the case about to come before them, they ought to pay regard. If so, it would seem to have been highly proper that Mr. Recorder should have instructed them in what this difference consists.

It is not, we presume, as to the amount of evidence required, since the law itself carefully gradustes this amount according to the nature and results of the fact to be established. In a mere dispute about property, an amount of evidence would suffice which would be held insufficient to warrant a verdict upon which a party's life or liberty might depend. The distinction corsists mainly, we apprehead, in the sort of evidence which is allowed to go be ore a Jury-the law, in its extreme anxiety to present Juries from being misled, having treated them much as we treat the horses we drive, carefully excluding all side views and allowing them to look only in one direction. This is only a more modern form of the same helpless policy which, in the dark ages, through fear of being misled by conflicting or false testimony, rejected all evidence and left the matter in dispute to the decision of the ordeal or the judicial combat. It is a proof of the advancing intelligence of the age, that these sort of judicial blinders are being rapidly dispensed wi h, and the distinction between legal and moral evidence being thus rapidly done away. It was an old rule of the Common Law, that a

man convicted of felony could not be allowed to testify in a Court of Justice, on the ground that the oath of such a man was good for nothing, and his evidence not worthy of any attention. Such is still the law in many parts of the United States, but the English bave had the good sense to alter the rule, allowing the testimony even of convicted felons to go to the jury for what it may appear to be worth; and the reasonableness of the change was fully vindicated in the late remarkable trial of the South-Eastern Railway bullion-robbers, at London. It is a rule not only of law but of common sense that hearsay testimony shall not be ordinarily received; but this rule, like most others, has or ought to have its limitations. This the law confesses by the admission of hearsay testimony as to facts of so ancient a date that no direct testimony about them can be expected to be produced. So also it admits the dying declarations of a murdered man as to the persons by whom the deed was done. Why not on the same principle, and because it is the best evidence that the case admits of, receive the declarations of the murdered man made shortly before the murder, as to relations between him and other parties tending to throw light on the motives and perpetrators of the deed ? Everything which tends to preduce a moral conviction ought, we should say, to be admitted in evidence. But in speaking of moral conviction we must not be no derstood to mean a mere suspicion; it must be something sufficient to satisfy the mind as to the point to be proved.

The recent startling murder in this city has had the effect of arousing all the moralists, and more especially the moralists of the newspapers, who have studiously set to work to discover why a peried like ours, of prosperity, propriety, refinement and intelligence, should also be a period of startling and unusual crimes. Some of these writers insist that the pulpit has been false to its high trust; others are certain that we need no protection so much as that of an efficient police. It seems to us that much of this is mere speculation, and speculation of a superficial character. Whether, on the whole, crime has become more frequent, and whether the aggregate of offenses against society has increased in these years over the aggregate of other years, are questions which it would require much time and much statistical information to answer intelligently. We are willing to believe, and we are g'ad to do so, that the human race has, in this nineteenth century, made great advances toward uprightness and happiness; but they are not, in their timidity and limit, to be compared with those which are before it. Mainly they are to be valued as showing a recognition of the weakness and fallacy of much of our past social science, and the necessity for a higher and wider philosophy. In this very matter of the prevention of crime, how much has been gained, since communities have discovered that if they neglect precaution, if they persist in permitting great masses of children to grow up in mental darkness, if they sustain institutions which give thousands affluence and afford millions only beggary, that they are, in some sort, responsible for the legitimate result of such madness. There has been a time when no one dared to speak for a criminal, when no one dared to hint at excuses, and when the penalty of life was extorted for trivial as well as for tremendous offenses. We have greatly changed in this respect. It is barely possible that the reaction may have been too great. and from being too severe, that we may have become too lenient. The whole question of prevention and of punishment still remains unsettled. The great fact is, that it is admitted to be a question at all.

He who would justly estimate the peculiarity of the crimes which distinguish the present, must go below the surface of society. This is not merely an age of pecuniary defalcations and of commercial dishonesty, as manifested in ordinary forms. The cupidity of the time has become so overweeging as to be desperate and dangerous. The Treasurer who embezz'es the funds of a corporation, or the President who stea's its stock, or the forger who takes a liberty with his neighbor's name, commits a crime substantially as petty larcenous as that of the shop-boy who flictes pennies from the till. But when avarice has done its perfect work; when it bas bardened the heart to homicide and nerved the hand which slowly drops the subtle poison; when the fevered soul feels that without money there can be no position and no happiness, we have the darkest illustration of the tendencies of the time, and of the force of the passions which they encourage. An age which believes money-getting to be the veritable heroic, wi'l not be slow or scrupulous in embodying its faith in a hard and horrible practice. If society must give itself up to believe a lie, the lie is from that moment master, be its name Man or Mammon, and whether its chief priests be Napoleons or Palmers, Wellingtons or Schuylers-only the spectacle is divested of its prettiest features when the chivalry of the tented field is exchanged for the chivalry of Newmarket, ending after all in strichnine and the gailows.

The unhappy man who was the other day sent so swiftly to his account, was, perhaps, too faithful a representative of the spirit of the hour. He started with nothing, save an inflexible determination to force his way in the direction which the world is pleased to consider up. We believe that we are not speaking with undue barshness of the dead, when we say he was hard, unscrupulous, selfish and devoted to money-getting. There are many living about us who would esteem these words, if applied to their characters, in no slight degree complimentary, and who would with great complacency interpret them to mean nothing more than forethought, industry and prudence-who would consider it the hight of human felicity to own two houses in Bond street and a dividend-paying stock in a back. If to get money was the dominant idea of Dr. Burdeli's life, it may be said with perfect truth that to that idea he was preëminently faitafu!. And so he went on planning, plotting and pinching, with no end of quarrels and litigations and scandalous family feeds, until at last the boon which he sought was in his possession. But, alas! his were not the only absorbing passions in the world. There was greed for his greed, avarice for his avarice, vigor for his vigor, and a pride and love of pleasure equal to his own. In this whirling maze of society he encountered antagonists, many, and fierce, and fatal; and thus was he smitten down in the fancied security of his own domicile, and for him the lifestroggle was all over.

But even now, while he is sleeping so quietly, and while those charged with his assassination are awaiting the investigations of the law, other tragedies of a like nature are rehearsing around us. Avarice is still hoarding, while penury shrinks and cowers in its corner; vulgar display still awakens low ambitions, and our hard worldliness whispers words of seduction into willing ears; speculation still maddens and failure still bursts heart and conscience; the rich are still getting richer and the poor poorer; while for all cure of this lunacy we have only some pitiful theory that more preachers and sermons are all that are needed. We go on from day to day, with no rein upon our desires, with a lie and sham for our gospel, and when retribution comes we are foolishly aghast! Let society be faithful to the veracities of life, and we shall have fewer memorable murders!

Whatever may be the present value of the Trinity Church landed property-whether about a million and a half of dollars as represented by the present holders, or upward of five millions as ap praised by the Committee of the Senate, one thing at least is very certain-this property, be it more or less, has within about forty years past ceased to be held or appropriated for the benefit of those to whom it was originally granted. One of the consequences of the conquest of the Dutch colony of New Netherlands by the English, was the introduction into the newly named City of New-York, of public worship, secording to the forms and lithurgy of the Church of England. At the time of the conquest the only church in the city was one which the Dutch had erected within the inclosure of the fort. This church was taken possession of by the conquerors, and divine service was celebrated in it according to e English lithurgy by the chaplain of the two or three companies maintained in garrison, the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church, who formed the bulk of the inhabitants, being driven to build elsewhere.

So things continued for some thirty years after the conquest, when a parish church was built on the present site of Trinity, at the head of Wall street-the site being given by the English Crown for "the use and behalf of the inhabitants, from time to time, inhabiting and to inhabit the City of New-York, in communion with the Protestant "Church of England "-those inhabitants, together with the rector, constituting the corporation in which the property was vested. Such was the corporation to which Queen Ann conveyed, in 1705, one of the farms on Manhattan Island, which had come into possession of the Crown from having formerly belonged to the Dutch West-India Company, and which, at the time of this conveyance, produced a rent of thirty pounds a year. The Legislature of New-York, in 17-4, immediately after the evacuation of the Island of Manhattan by the British, confirmed the existence and nowers of the corporation, of which the corporate name was so altered in 1788 as to substitute the "Protestant "Episcopal Church in the State of New-York" for the "Protestant Church of England," the term used in the original act, nor did any further legislation take place tid 1814.

Down to 1814 the land appears to have been liberally used, according to the intent of the gift, Large landed endowments were given to King's (now Columbia) Co'lege and to Trinity School institutions, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, as well as for several other public purposes; and beside giving several lots to such of the other Episcopal Churches then existing in the city, as well as to several out of the city, St. Mark's Church, Grace Church and St. George's were built by the Trinity Church Corporation and set off with competent landed endowments as independent parishes. For the purpose of these various endowments of the 2,008 lots into which the original farm has been divided, there were previous to 1814 conveyed away 299 lots, at pres est worth more than a million and a half of dol-

It was under color of confirming these grants, as to the legality of which some question was raised, and of enabling the Corporation to pursue a like liberal policy for the future, that the pessage of the act of 1814 was ob a ped. By that act the name of the Corporation was changed from "The Rector "and inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New-York," to "The Rector, · Church Wardens and Vestry men of Trinity Church in the City of New-York," the members of all the other Episcopal parishes being excluded from

the right to vote in the election of those church wardens and vestrymen. Yet at the same time that they were thus excluded from any vo ce in the management of the Trinity Church property, their interest in the property seemed to be recognized by a provise that nothing in the act should "be construed to affect or defeat the right of any person or persons, or of any body corporate to the estate, real or personal," of the Corporation of Trinity Church. Such were the two first sections of the act. The remaining and more voluminous sections were devoted to a confirmation of the past acts of the Corporation, and to the conferring on it of new powers for the building, setting off and endowing of new churches by further subdivisions of Trinity parish.

The past policy of the Corporation in the management and distribution of its property had been liberal and satisfactory, and it was to legulize that policy for the past and to afford facilities and authority for future action of the same sort that the act of 1814 was passed. Yet, speedily upon its passage, the whole policy and conduct of the Corperation underwent a marked change, till at length this body, which originally embraced all the inhabitants of the City of New-York belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church, has fallen under the control of a very few individuals who, in the disposal of the vast property thus placed under their control, seem to consult only their own whims. The parishieners of Trinity, as we learn from the Senate report, take so little interest in the Vestry elections that, in eight out of the ten past years, hardly one in ten of the three hundred, or thereabouts, entitled to vote have cared to exercise that privilege. On one occasion, when twenty-two wardens and vestrymen were to be chosen, only twenty-three persons voted. Even the vestrymen seem to have very little to do with the administration of the property, nearly everything being left to a Standing Committee of six, with the Controller and Clerk.

Since 1814 the policy of landed endowments of independent parishes and institutions has been abandoned, only nine een lots having been given away since that time, and none at all in the last twenty years. The policy has been adopted, instead, of selling the land, 1,057 lots (somewhat more than half the whole estate) having been disposed of in this way for a trifle over a million of dollars-leaving the Corporation at present in possession of 691 lots. Of the money realized by these sales, some \$600,000 has gone to the rebuilding of Trinity Church and the erection of Trinity Chapel, while upward of \$300,000 has been lent to certain parishes, some sixty in number, the Corporation taking mortgages on the churches; and this sum, now doubled by accumulated interest, serves as a means to keep the beneficiaries under the thumb of Trinity Church.

The corporation seem to rest secure upon their legal rights, and submit to answer questions put to them by the Legislature as to their administration of their trust not as a matter of right, but rather of reluctant courtesy or policy. Yet it would seem plain that whatever power, if any, the Legislature had to pass the act of 1814, they must possess a similar power to repeal or to modify it. It does not seem possible to contest the right of the Legislature to interfere for the benefit of the cestny que trusts, that is to say, the inhabitants of the city in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, except upon grounds from which it would follow that the act of 1814 was itself unconstitutional.

The character of Mr. Daniel Webster is yet to be delineated. It is not to be found either in the pompous calogium of friends or in the traditions of pewspapers. It might indeed have been deduced from his letters, recently published, had not a cold. cautious and stupidly conservative hand turned over those sheets, to puck out of them every vestige of humanity, at the same time imperiously retarding all who sought to give to that memory a prestige of honor. Boston has dealt with Daniel Webster dead as she deaft with bim while living. We have the same frigid surveillance, the same stupid notion that he was hers, while the truth is, that she was histhe same attempt to turn a penny by the aid of that great name, the said penny being turned, we dare say, with all the more alacrity, because, as the lustrious client sleeps in his stone vault in Marshfield, it is no longer necessary to draw checks to his order. They bambooz'ed us about him while in the flesh, and they will continue, for some time to come, to try to bamboozle us about him now that he is no more. It is time that semebody stripped off this gauze and permitted the public to know, not merely what Mr. Everett thinks of the late Mr. Webster, but what the late Mr. Webster was. Remarkable abilities no man will depy to his fame. We have heard a very distinguished man say of him, that with his astonishing mental and physical faculties he might, with moral principle, have upheaved the universe. We think that he made great mistakes; we think that he gave up to party what was meant for mankind: we think that he was too anxious for that little dirty ribbon to tie in his coat; we think that in the matter of the Compromise Measures he suffered his intellect to be cheated by his ambition; we are afraid that he was not, in the highest sense of the word, a statesman. But he really seems to have thought that the bad legislation of 1850 was a panacea for the ills of the country, and to have been deluded into the notion that it was to be final. A cotemporary (The Boston Atlas, Feb. 16) pubishes a private letter from Mr. Webster to Mr. Peter Harvey, who was notoriously his friend, in which Mr. W. says, after referring to his idness:

"My main relief, however, is that Congress got through so well. I can now sleep nights. We have gone through the most important crisis which has occurred since the foundation of the Government, and whatever party may prevail hereafter, the Union stands firm. Faction, disunion, and the love of mischef are put under, at least for the present, and I hope for a long time.

or a long time.
"Apother effect of recent occurrences is the softening "Another effect of recent occurrences is the softening of political animosities. Those who have acted together in this great criefs can never again feel sharp seperious toward true another. For instance, it is impossible that I should entertain hostile feelings or political acrimony toward Gen. Cass, Dickinson, Shields, Bright, Kusk, &c., in the Senate. We have agreed that as we are never likely to be called on to act in a matter of so much moment to the country again, so we will not mar the joy or the honor of the past by any unnecessary quarrels for the future.

"Many good men among our Whig friends of the North could not make up their minds to renounce their old ideas and supp rt the great measures. Very well; and if, now that the measures are adopted and the questions settled, those men will support thing; as they now are, and resist all urther attempts at agitation and disturbances, and make no efforts for another change, they could still to the recorded as White they ought still to be regarded as Whigs. What changes have taken place since these

lines were written! How plain is it that Mr. Web ster considered the Compromise Measures final What would be say, if still in the flesh, to find those to whom, in spite of old animo ities, he ten dered his hand as he called for an act of oblivion, still engaged in stimulating agitation? What would be say to Nebraska-Kapsas bills, and to those who have originated them? He died-we say it

with all due reverence and serrow-he died tee soon. His sen, who should have upheld the honor of his house, and who should have remembered the brave words which the yet unsulfied lips of h s father spoke for Freedem, has gone in search of the fleshpots of Buchanan. There is no one to sustain his fame dead, except those who were compelled to oppose bim living.

The circle is the type of the infinite. It is the soul of motion. Its positive or derivative, the elliptic, shapes the planets and their orbits. It is the condition of material progress as applied to wheeled vehicles and all the rotary motions of machinery-the lord ascendent of this century. It is, too, the type of grace. The eval face, the arched eyebrow, the heaving bosom-soft throne of love and beauty-the rounded arm and its gentle pressure-these all are of the circle. So, too, all the abstractions-the circle of Society, the domestic circle, the scientific circle, the artistic, and the ineffable editorial circle. Round and round the circle go the matter and mind, the heavenly and the devilish things. Life is a segment of an immortal circle. The arch, that last expression of heroic strength, the grandest legacy of inspired architectural genius, is of the circle. The square and its progeny are symbols of inertia, of immobility, of hard configuration. Houses and boxes are square and stand still. Planets, wheels, flour and beer barrels can go round.

Having progressed thus far in our transcendental remarks, the pext stage after barrels is to think of hoops, the circular agents which keep the staves together. Now, hoops lately have been elevated to the social circle. From being the toys of childhood, and the recessities of the cooper, they have risen to the graduation and the sublime circular looming of petticoats, or dresses of women.

"O woman, in our hours of ease, Uncertain, coy, and hard to please!" [For particulars see the thirteenth regular toast of all public

O woman-woman-eighteen feet in circumference. What is the size of the domestic circlegiven the ring a-round-isms of a single seraphic shirt of that evalish, orbitical proportion!

The Empress Eugénie, wife of that eminent loafer Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, appeared one bright morning in hoops. She was an empress, which is a fashion-settler. All the provincial towns, New-York included, adopted the worship of the hoop-circular infinite. Maidens, from twelve to ages unconfessed, wives and mothers, adopted the Egyptian symbol. Hoops raged. They were trundied into church. Ye immense Brown found difficulty for the first time in accomodating feminine Christians with places to worship: the modest pretentions of the pews of the Church of Grace were unequal to the task of accomodating the rustling, rotund robes of the type of the celestial circular swell. So, too, at the opera. The ushers were sorely harassed to introduce ladies measuring eighteen feet round into a space of eighteen inches, betwixt the anchovy-like packed seats of parquet and boxes. In the japonicadom at evening parties, the "wall-flowers" required fresh verge against the trespasses of the corps de ballet, owing to their circular skirts of sublime proportions. Of the jokes, the double entendres, the shallow blackguardism hinted or winked at hoops and their wearers, we shall not treat-the decorum of our editorial circle forbidding.

But-(see our European correspondence to-day) -but-the authoress of the hooped circle, the Empress Eugenie, has appeared in public without hoops. A revolution is in prospect, to which '93 is pale Hoops avaunt! Down on your knees, feminine provincialdom, and hear the resistless ukase of the Empress Eugenie! New-Yorkeresses, obey! Off with your hoops! So much for the swelling shams!

Let Independence be our boast, Ever mindful what it cost— Hail Columbia, &c., &c., &c.

There is no fool like your slaveholding fool; there is no maniac like your slaveholding maniac, who makes espionage ridiculous and prevention a farce. THE TRIBUNE, being in the habit of advertising its business (as other concerns advertise their business), found it proper to state its terms, and other particulars of its publication, on a fly-leaf of The American Almanac for 1857-a journal printed searly in Boston, the astronomical matter of which is regarded as valuable, while in the departments of statistics, events, and other information, it has been held as authoritative. Some copies of this American Almanac have found their way to Mobile and one of them was given (of course he did not buy it) to the person who conducts The Mobile Register. This gentleman looks it over. His eye glances with peculiar joy at the astronomical tables. He finds nothing to offend him in the general matter of The Almanac. He is about to close it, and about to write the sweetest puff in life about it, when, daintily handling the leaves, he discovers an advertisement of THE TRIBUNE! His mind is at once made up. "This Almanac," he says to the people of Mobile, "is a remarkably clever Almanac in its way. I had intended to give it the best of notices, but I am shocked, distressed, aggravated, flabbergasted and reduced to a state of cockedhattedness by discovering that on one of the leaves is advertised THE TRIBUNE! Take warning, my dear fellow-citizens of Mobile. Do not buy The American Almanac for 1857! A serpent is hid 'in the grass."

This, we must be permitted to say, reminds us of the story of a London Alderman who, being greatly given to potations, and having often uccumbed to them, was told that by placing a strawberry in his glass the inebriating effect might be avoided. He tried the experiment (as the story goes on to say), and having relied too much upon the strawberry, was carried to bed at an unusually early hour. A few friends called upon him in the morping to condole with him upon his misfortune. and, in their innocence, blamed the claret; to which the Aiderman, with all his headache, was able to respond: "Sir, the claret was sound and could burt no man; it was that - strawberry at the bottom of my class."

Will our Southern friends try to be sensible Of what use is this getting into a passion about trifles ! We shall continue to print THE TRIBUNE for a great while to come, and while we print it, we shall continue to advertise it, and to send it to people who are willing to pay for it. We are not living in Austrie, nor are we living in St. Petersburg. A little free speech may bother our Mobile friend, but he must get used to it. The Post-Offices are thus far (theoretically) free, and we are afraid that we must go on printing THE TRIBUNE, and responding to the numerous (we had almost said innumerous) calls which are made for it. In view of the principles which we urge. ard the favor with which they are received, this Mobile flummery locks very ridiculous.

-Parker Pillabury, the well-known Anti Slavery advocate, baving spent two years in Euroce, is giving the results of his experience and observation as a foreign traveler before various lyceums in New England in a lecture, entitled "The American Abroad."

THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1867. The Tariff bill was not reached to-day as oxpected, yet Mr. Campbell keeps it shead of all other business so far as he can. The delay in disposing of it is immensely damaging to other business of the greatest importance, for all the apprepriation bills, six or seven in number, are behind it.

The House was engaged the greater part of the day on the Atlantic Telegraph, and the repeal of the more obnoxious of the Kansas Laws. The Telegraph bill came up, and, being likely to be awamped by amendments and speeches, was advoited relieved from peril by a motion of Mr. Wateman by which it was re-committed to the Ways and Means. That Committee will amend it by reducing its monopoly features, and in that shape it is likely to pass. There is, however, a growing disposition among the Democracy in the House to fillibuster on every measure they want to kill and are not strong enough to do it by fair means. They were trying this game on the Telegraph bill to-day when it was recommitted. They tried it also to some extent on the bill to repeal the bogus laws of Kansas, but that measure went through its various stages of the Yeas and Nays by fitteen to twenty majority, and was finally passed in the House by a vote of 99 to 79; all the South Americans but Haven and Scott Harrison voting against the repeal. The measure escaped the full application of the fiftibustering process on the ground that the Senste can be relied on to defeat it.

The Senate spent the day over the bill to increase the army pay. It will go into secret session again to-morrow on the Lecompte case. The disposition of that case is quite uncertain.

The Investigation Committee expect to make their report toward the close of the sitting to-

THE FUTURE CABINET.

From Au Occasional Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

I am able to assure the public and all the rest of mankind that, so far as Mr. Walker is concerned, the question of the Premiership is settled. To that gentleman Mr. Bushanan has offered the post of Secretary of the Treasury, and he has declined it. Of this I am certain. I presume the Premiership has gone to Mr. Cobb. It is not surprising that, with his newly-acquired fortune of half a million, Mr. Walker should not desire to play second fiddle in the new Ministry.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

It is believed to night by Members of Congress and others, both from letters and verbal reports from Wheatland, that the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan will be composed of Mr. Cass as Secretary of State, Mr. Cobb of Georgia as Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Gov. Floyd as Secretary of War, ex-Gov. Brown of Teanessee as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucey as Attorney-General, Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania as Postmaster-General, and Jacob Thompson of Mississippi as Secretary of the Interior. tary of the Interior.

The Western New-York witnesses who were summered by the Investigating Committee last Friday week have not yet arrived. The Committee is ready to report, and one of its members says the report will

It is confidently asserted by the friends of the Minne-tic confidently asserted by the friends of the Minne-ton and the first state of the Minnester of the M

committee throwing suspicion on that measure. Committee.

A petition, numerously signed by citizens of California, asking the expulsion of Mr. Herbert, has been referred to the Committee on Elections in the House.

The Dallas Clarendon treaty was mainly attacked by Democrats in the Senate. Mr. Seward is understood to have made a speech in its favor, as did others on the Republican side.

The bill increasing the pay of officers of the army, which now awaits the signature of the President, will increase the Lieut. General Scott's salary, \$1,828, making his yearly compensation \$10,620. The bill increases each of the Brigade-Generals' salaries \$1,100; the Colenels' \$650; the Majon' \$550; the Captains' \$400; and the L-extennats' \$300, making their salaries, respectively \$7,500, \$3,000, \$2,500, \$1,200, \$1,800 and \$1,600. The average increase is \$500 to each officer, or, in all, \$525,000. An old law provides that any increase of the pay of the army shall relatively affect that of the Marine Corps.

The following are the names of all the members from non-slavtholding States, who joined the Southerness in voting against the bill in the House declaring the Legislature of Kansas spurious, its laws invalid, and providvoting against the bill in the House declaring the Lague-lature of Kansas spurious, its laws invalid, and provid-ing for a new election: Mesers, Allen, Broom, Cadwal-lader, English, Fiorence, Fuller (of Maine), H. sll, Har-ris (of Illinois), Kelly, Miller (of Indiana), Morrison, Packer, Peck and Whitney.

The New-York mails of this morning have been re-

ceived.

All the botels in the city are full, and hundreds of people are arriving by every train.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Feb. 17, 1857.

Mr. Seward's bill to perfect the home valuation principle of the Tariff act of 1846 was laid on the table at his own instance, in order to avoid embarrassment to its consideration, in consequence of Mr. Adams's amendment to exempt railroad iron from duty. It is

amendment to exempt railroad from from duty. It is
Mr. Seward's intention to call it up at a future day.

The Sevate passed the bill in addition to an act the
more effectually providing for the punishment of cerain crimes against the United States; also, the bill to
amend the act providing for the better organization of
the Treasury, and for the collection, transfer, safe
keeping and disbursement of the public revenue; also,
the bill confirming to the several States the swamp and

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to further amend the act for the better security of the lives of passengers or roads and vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

Mr BELL (Tenn.) introduced a bill to secure to all

the States some greater measure of justice and equality in the distribution of the public lands and their pro-The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the manual to increase the pay of officers of the army, passed after debate without amendment.

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS, a resolution was adopted

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS, a resolution was adopted calling on the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of exploring the River Niger in Africa.

On motion of Mr. BRODHEAD, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretaries of War and the Navy, under direction of the President, to employ such efficers as they think proper to make such exploration and verification of general surveys already made for a ship canal near the isthmus of Darien to connect the waters of the Pacific with the Atlantic by the Atrato and Trundo Rivers.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 27,000 extra copies of the mechanical part of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents. Agreed to. Adjourned.

Patents. Agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WAKEMAN called up Mr. Barbour's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Committee on Poet-Offices.

Mr. JONES (Tenn) moved to lay that metion on the table. Negatived by 77 against 114.

The question on reconsidering was carried.

Mr. JONES (Tenn) moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived by 77 against 121.

He then ineffectually moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the vote being 74 against 112.

Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, togs yole being 74 against 112.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) moved that the further consideration of the bill be postposed to the 3d of March.

Negatived, by 74 against 114.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) said be would interpose no

Mr CAMPBELL (Ohio) said be would interpose no objection to the amendments which had been designated, namely—proposing that the line shall be open to the people of the United States without limit of time, and that at the end of ten years this Government may give a yeer's notice to terminate the contract.

Mr. FLORENCE asked what security have we of contracting messages over an entire line from Lendon

centre-ling messages over an entire line from Leader, o Washington? None whatever. This Ocean and